

LEADING ARTICLES—October 31, 1919.

MAJORITY RULE SAFEGUARD
IRON TRADES STRIKE
WHAT DID UNIONS EVER DO FOR ME?
PRICE PROBLEMS
CORPORATIONS AND SOCIETY



In the California Legislature

State Senator

WILLIAM S. SCOTT

Has Always Remained the

FAITHFUL FRIEND
OF LABOR

A Bricklayer by Trade, SCOTT rose from the Ranks of LABOR

Now Labor Has a Chance to Show Its Friendship for Scott

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A CLEAN MAN-A CLEAN COURT

ELECT

Harold Louderback Police Judge

U. S. VETERAN OF WORLD WAR



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San Francisco

JUDGE MATTHEW BRADY LABOR'S CANDIDATE FOR

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Judge Brady received the indorsement of the Union Labor Party by secret ballot at a convention attended by 200 delegates from the various unions of San Francisco. These well-known trade unionists signed as sponsors for him:

DANIEL C. MURPHY, President of the State Federation of Labor.

SENATOR LARRY FLAHERTY, Business Agent of Cement Workers.

M. J. DOYLE, Business Agent Riggers and Stevedores.

DAN WHITE, Business Agent Sheet Metal Workers.

CHARLES NOONAN, of the Bricklayers.

JAMES W. MULLEN, Editor Labor Clarion.

Judge Brady has the unqualified endorsement and active support of the following prominent union men and uncounted thousands of others.

P. H. McCARTHY, President Building Trades Council
FRANK McDONALD, Business Agent Building Trades Council
FRED P. NICHOLAS, Business Agent Building Trades Council
JOHN COEFIELD, Business Agent Building Trades Council
JOHN BELL, Vice-President Building Trades Council
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JAMES HOPKINS, Business Agent Fainters No. 19
WILLIAM TOWNE, Business Agent Engineers No. 64
W. F. DWYER, Vice-President International Laborers
GEORGE NEWSOM, former Bus. Agt. Dist. Council Carpenters
MARTIN RICHARDS, Business Agent Hoisting Engineers
LAWRENGE J. FLAHERTY, Business Agent Cement Workers
THOMAS FLYNN, Business Agent Cement Workers
JOSEPH MARSHALL, Business Agent Laborers' Union
A. ELKEN, former Business Agent Electrical Workers No. 6
WM. BUTLER, Business Agent Plumbers No. 442
J. H. CLOVER, Financial Secretary Electrical Workers No. 6
PATRICK GALLAGHER, former Business Agent Hodearriers
MIGHAEL DEASY, former Business Agent Hodearriers
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MIGHAEL DEASY, former Business Agent Plumbers No. 442
J. H. CLOVER, Financial Secretary Electrical Workers No. 6
PATRICK GALLAGHER, former Business Agent Hodearriers
MIGHAEL DEASY, former Business Agent Planterers' Union
ALBERT E. COHN, Electrical Workers' Union
MALBERT E. COHN, Electrical Workers' Union No. 6
W. H. BEMIS, Manager Building Trades Temple
W. A. COLE, International Vice-President Carpenters

GEORGE FLATLEY, Bus. Agent Electrical Workers No. 151
EMIL BUEHRER, Business Agent Label Section
CHAS. McCOLLUM, Delegate Building Trades Council
JOHN HUGHES. Business Agent District Council Carpenters
EUGENE CLANCY, former Bus. Agent Mousemiths No. 78
WM. FRENCH. former Bus Agent Structural Iron Workers
HARRY HANSEN former Business Agent in Extra Hangers
L. C. GRASSER, Third Vice-President President Bricklayers
CHARLE NOONAN, Business Agent Bricklayers
CHARLE NOONAN, Business Agent Bricklayers
THOMAS EAGEN, President District Council Painters
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JOHN TWYFORD, former International Vice-Pres. Plasterers
JOHN TWYFORD, former International Vice-Pres. Plasterers
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JOHN GILMARTHERS Agent Housemiths No. 78
JOHN GILMARTHERS Agent Material Teamsters
WALTER DURYEA, Business Agent Material Teamsters
WM. EURCHELL Secretz Labor Council
JONO, A. O'CONNELL Secretz Labor Council
PATRICK O'BRIEN, Sergeant at-Arms S. F. Labor Council
THOMAS GARRIY, Past President Bookbinders

DENNIS MURRAY, Organizer International Butchers' Unice
M. J. DOYLE, Business Agent Riggers and Stevedores
WM. HAGGERTY, former Business Agent Machinists' Union
WM. BURTON. President Iron Trades Council
BEN ROSENTHAL, Business Agent Upholsterers' Union
FRANK MILLER, Secretary Iron Trades Council
THOMAS RILEY, Steamfitters' Union
MARTIN J. CROWE, Secretary Carmen's Union No. 78
WM. CONBOY, Business Agent Teamsters' Union
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JAMES HOPKINS, Teamsters' Union
JAMES MOFIERNAN, Fin. Sec. S. F. Labor Council
WM. A. KELLY, Business Agent Bookbinders' Union
THEODORE JOHNSON, S. F. Labor Council
JOHN KANE, Boilermakers, Union
GEORGE CULLEN, Business Agent Blacksmiths' Union
PATRICK FLYNN, Business Agent Marine Firemen
JOHN O. WALSH, Organizer American Federation of Labor
I. I. SENA, President Retail Clorks No. 410
PIERRE FLAHERTY, former Bus. Agt. Machinists No. 68
M. S. MAXWELL, Business Agent Chauffeurs
JOHN KEAN, Riggers and Stevedores
DANIEL HAGGERTY, former Pres. S. F. Labor Council
S. R. TILTON, Bookbinders' Union

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Majority Rule Safeguard

By John P. Frey.

Nothing has done more to weaken labor when a crisis is reached than division in the ranks.

Again and again strong organizations have failed when the crucial test was reached, because of divided counsels and secession movements.

The pages of industrial history supply too many instances where ultimate success was made impossible because unity of action and unity of purpose had been destroyed through division in the movement.

Some seventy years before the birth of Christ, industrial conditions in Rome had become intolerable for the freemen among the plebians as well as for the slaves. The conditions imposed upon the mass of the workers had become such that they only required a strong, capable leader to organize them into an irresistible movement.

The leader proved to be a Greek gladiator named Spartacus. With a few of his loyal friends he struck down the guards at the gladiatorial school in Capua and succeeded in gaining the mountains.

Keeping in touch with the trade unions in the Italian cities and calling upon them for assistance, he was soon able to gather around him a large body of Roman trade unionists and of slaves who were willing to fight for their liberty. Small Roman armies were sent against him and these were all defeated. Imperial Rome became alarmed and some of its best generals took the field against the labor leader whose successes as an organizer and a general were threatening the imperial institutions.

For ten years Spartacus was able to defeat all of the Roman legions sent against him.

The trade unionists in his ranks manufactured the necessary weapons of war for his troops and directed the transportation of materials and food. Finally Rome becoming more alarmed gathered together all of her military resources with the intention of placing so enormous an army in the field that it could overwhelm the freemen's forces.

The ten years of experience which Spartacus had in fighting Roman troops convinced him that to meet this new and enormous army in pitched battle would mean defeat. The time had arrived when it was necessary for him to use strategy and to attack the enemy piecemeal. But younger generals in his army, men who were envious of the high position he occupied, began to circulate the story that Spartacus was becoming conservative; that he was losing his energy; that he desired to lean back upon his laurels; that he was unwilling to meet a new condition with new policies. They carried on their propaganda so successfully that a great revolt or secession movement took place. Thousands of malcontents under Granicus and Castus, two minor generals in the Spartacan army, led the movement. Filled with confidence because of the victories they had won under Spactacus, they believed themselves capable of overcoming the mass of Roman legions sent against them.

The armies met. The battle resulted in the complete defeat and destruction of the secessionists and the death of Granicus and Castus.

Although Spartacus still remained in control of his main army, its ranks had been so weakened as the result of this secession movement

that he was never able again to take the field aggressively; and finally the secession movement led to the defeat of the loyal troops under Spartacus and the crucifixion of some 6000 of his followers on the military road between Capua and Rome.

Some time ago we were talking with one of the adventurous spirits who went into the Klondike with the first rush of the gold hunters. He was a member of a little outfit consisting of about twelve men.

When they started inland they had no accurate maps, none were to be had; they only knew the general direction of the gold fields and these lay beyond the mountain ranges which they had to cross.

Frequently they would find themselves hemmed in by mountain peaks and would discuss which of the passes between these peaks was the one they should take. There was no way of discovering whether the pass ahead of them, or to the right, or left, was the one which would enable them to go farther, until the summit of the pass had been reached and they could look into the country beyond. By a majority vote they would determine to try one of the passes, and frequently, when they reached the summit and looked at the obstacles ahead of them, they realized that their choice had not been a wise one and they were forced to return to their starting point and again laboriously climb another pass.

But whether the pass ahead proved to be the necessary one or not did not weaken their strength, because they remained united. Had the little party divided into two or three groups because some thought that one pass was the proper one to take while others thinking differently had gone in another direction, they would soon have become lost in the snows and the entire party would have perished from cold, hunger and other hardships. They would have left their bones bleaching in the Alaskan mountains instead of eventually reaching the gold fields as a united party.

Labor may not always have the most perfect program. Labor may occasionally make mistakes, but so long as labor remains united, it need fear no problem, because as a united body it can overcome its mistakes if any are committed, whereas, if it divides its forces it not only will fail to overcome its problems, but will so weaken itself that it is no longer capable of maintaining its position.

The tremendous strength which has been acquired by the American Federation of Labor is due principally to two factors—the just and practical character of its policy, and the fact that it acts unitedly, once a policy has been adopted, the leaders and the membership unite in the effort to carry the policy into effect.

Division in our ranks today with the problems which lie ahead of us during the reconstruction period, would be as disastrous to the welfare of the wage earners of America as the secession movement of Granicus and Castus was to the fight for liberty being made by the Roman workmen under Spartacus, or division of numbers would have been to the little group of gold prospectors making their way through the untracked wilds of Alaska.

Our only salvation as workers lies in unity of action, and the trade-union movement has adopted the principle through which this is accomplished. It is called the rule of the majority and is based upon the fundamental principles of true democracy.

The citizens of the United States are governed by the rule of the majority. The American trade-union movement is governed by the rule of the majority.

Both are democracies.

The secessionist, the man who preaches division in the ranks of labor, does not believe in the rule of the majority. He is influenced by other principles or considerations. Where his activities succeed his influence is more disastrous to labor than that of all of the strike-breakers and anti-trade-union employers combined, because he has driven the wedge of division into the ranks of organized labor, and divided, instead of uniting their strength.

WOMEN DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

The names of the American delegates to the International Congress of Working Women, which will convene in Washington, October 28th, were announced today by the National Women's Trade Union League of America which will call the congress together. The American delegates, ten in number, are to be Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, president of the League; Miss Rose Schneidermann of New York, vice-president of the League, a cap maker by trade; Miss Mary Anderson of the executive board of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, the executive board of the Boston Women's Trade Union League, member of the Federal Employees' Union; Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the executive board of the New York Women's Trade Union Leagle; Miss Fannia Cohn of New York, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Mrs. Maud Swartz of New York, member of the Typographical Union; Miss Julia O'Connor of Boston, president of the Telephone Operators' Department of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, vice-president of the International Glove Workers' Union; Miss Elizabeth Christman of Chicago, secretary of the same organization. All of these delegates are officers of the national or local executive boards of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, by which they have been chosen as delegates to the congress.

Each country represented in the congress is entitled to ten voting delegates, or, if all the delegates can not be present, those in attendance may cast the ten votes.

Delegates are expected from Belgium, Canada, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Switzerland, Poland, Sweden, Norway, the Argentine, Uruguay, United States, and possibly other countries.

The congress will be in session from October 28th to October 4th, inclusive, in the auditorium of the New National Museum.

IRON TRADES STRIKE.

The strike of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council to enforce the provisions of an agreement entered into with the employers in July last is in exactly the condition reported last week. There has been no change in the situation of any kind and both sides seem to be playing a waiting game. The workers feel that they have the right on their side and will ultimately win the strike because it can not be disputed that the employers deliberately violated the agreement they entered into providing for an increase of 8 cents per hour on October 1st.

The Bay Districts, which include the cities of San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda in the north and Los Angeles, Long Beach, San Pedro and San Diego in the south, have been selected by the employers as the battleground.

The shipbuilders of the north, after an extended conference, had signed the agreement for the Bay District.

The California Metal Trades' Association wired to James O. Connell, President of the Metal Trades' Department, and insisted that the agreement should cover the contract and repair shops situated in the Bay District.

The manager of the Southwestern Shipbuilding Company of San Pedro, stated to the conference committee of the metal trades that the Los Angeles shipbuilders followed the policy of the San Francisco shipbuilders, and that if the shipbuilders of the Bay District would go along with the agreement he believed that the Los Angeles shipbuilders would also accept the agreement

The shipbuilders of the Bay District deliberately broke the agreement, their action was followed by the California Metal Trades' Association (employers), who also broke the agreement after they insisted that this agreement be applied to their establishments October 1st.

The shipbuilders of Seattle signed the agreement and put it into effect in their respective districts October 1st, paying the increased wage scale out of their profits.

The shipbuilders of the Los Angeles District refused to put the wage scale in effect October 1st, stating that they could not pay the new wage scale out of their profits. They further stated they would not sign the agreement, nor put its provisions into effect.

The shipbuilders of both the bay Districts and the Los Angeles District stated that they had not been informed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation that they had rescinded their action, and would permit the shipbuilders and contract shops to pay the new scale,

Mr. Frey, Pacific Coast representative of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, informed a committee of the District Council that he had notified all the shipbuilders of California that the government would permit the employers to pay the new scale; he also gave the committee a copy of the order sent out by the Shipping Board.

As a result of betrayal of organized labor, 40,000 men are idle in the Bay District and 7,000 in the Los Angeles District. Shipbuilders and allied metal trades industry closed down, with millions of dollars lost to both sides, entailing tremendous losses; confidence shattered and the breach between capital and labor widened; industrial unrest aggravated and bitterness and suspicion multiplied. The full responsibility rests squarely upon the employers.

UNFAIR BRANDS OF CIGARS.

The following brands of cigars manufactured by the unfair Boston firms of Waitt & Bond, Breslin & Campbell, and the C. C. A. Company are unfair to the Cigarmakers' Local 97 of Boston, Mass., and should be left severely alone by all friends and members of organized labor: Blackstone, Totem, Quincy and the C. C. A. Cigars.

WHAT DID UNIONS EVER DO FOR ME?

Foolish question number 99,999 is a stock argument of the non-unionists and with its variation consists of asking: What has the union ever done for me?

Men and women who claim to be intelligent will ask from time to time in poll-parrot fashion: What did the union ever do for me?

They might as well ask: What has civilization ever done for them, or what has organized society ever done for them.

These same workers laud the public school system, but if you told them that they owed their education to the labor movement they would pooh-pooh the idea, yet it was the labor movement that fought the private school system and brought about free education, by making it the duty of the state to educate the children of the nation.

Workers who now enjoy the eight-hour day would consider it preposterous to be compelled to work from sunrise until sunset. It was the labor movement that reduced the standard work day, yet the people will ask: What has the union ever done for me?

Sanitary conditions in workshops are the result of legislation. The present generation does not know anything about the bitter fights put up by organized labor in the past to get proper health laws passed. They enjoy better surroundings that are the direct result of the labor movement, yet they will ask: What has the union ever done for me?

The workers in organized trades will take in and enjoy all the benefits that have accrued through years of sacrifice by those who preceded them. They take it as a matter of right that they should enjoy these conditions, while they ask: What has the labor union ever done for me?

The same situation applies with respect to minimum wage laws, workingmen's compensation, employers' liability and other beneficent legislation promoted and carried to a successful conclusion by the labor movement, but all of this is lost sight of by the selfish one who asks: What has the union ever done for me?

The most absurd illustration of this foolish question is to be found in the semi-organized fields of industry. Men and women who carried a union card for a few months will say: I belonged to the union once, but it never did anything for me!

They can never understand that the union is merely a means to an end, that unionism is the voice of the aspirations of the working people and that this voice will be strong or weak in a given industry according to the strength or weakness of the union. Usually it is the case of where the union workers are in the minority in the partly organized trades, and is it not fair then to ask: Why blame the minority for trying to do something that is worth while, in spite of the majority being either hostile or indifferent? Would it not be better to ask: What has the non-union element ever done for me?

The non-unionists have kept down wages, have permitted long hours, have lowered the standard of living, and for these things it is the majority and not the minority that should be blamed.

The labor union is the machinery, but it is the membership which furnishes the power to move the machinery. If the non-union majority prevents the machinery from moving, why should the union minority be blamed?

On the other hand, wherever the majority of workers have supported the union movement nobody ever needs to ask: What has the union ever done for me?

The results are too apparent to need discussing.

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MEMBERS OF THE 91ST DIVISION.

The 91st Division, the West's own famous fighting unit, is to have one of the most complete divisional histories of the war. When the "Wild West" boys went into action, Major General William H. Johnston foresaw that they would cover themselves with glory and ordered a complete record made of all the Division's action.

The 91st Division history starts with the organization at Camp Lewis. It then tells of the trip overseas and the training period abroad. Then follows in minute detail the wonderful war record of the 91st in the Meuse-Argonne and Ypres-Lys offensives and all other actions. The story concludes with the trip home and demobilization.

An interesting feature of the book is the statistical tables showing the casualty list, the officers' roster, material captured, prisoners taken, comparisons with other combat divisions, etc. The history is handsomely illustrated with the official war photographs taken by the 316th Signal Battalion. It also has some large war maps.

Lieut. Colonel Thomas A. Driscoll, former Assistant Chief of Staff of the Division, who was detailed by Major General Johnston to supervise the publication, makes the following announcement to the 91st Division men:

The official history of the 91st Division is now in the hands of the publisher. The 10,000 men who subscribed while en route home will receive their books before Christmas. In order that those who failed to subscribe in France may receive a book we will print additional orders received before November 10th at \$1.50 per copy, postage prepaid. Send a check or money order to 91st Division Publication Committee, Box 2, San Mateo, Calif.

ARIZONA REDEEMED.

For some time past it has been very noticeable that the Arizona State Federation of Labor has been growing very red and all sorts of insane actions have been advocated by its officers. A telegram received here Wednesday unravels the story. It reads:

"The Arizona State Federation of Labor passed a resolution at its eighth annual convention here today condemning President Thomas J. Croaff and Secretary George D. Smith for alleged sympathy with the I. W. W., repudiating their administration and demanding their resignations. The resolution was passed by a vote of 42 to 17. Croaff and Smith said tonight they would not resign.

"The resolution charges Croaff and Smith with having attacked the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, its president, and with having discredited the labor movement in Arizona."

WATER RATES.

Statement of the gross charges for water service during the month of August, 1919, under the rate schedule established by the Railroad Commission, compared with the estimated charges that would have been made under the former city ordinance, has just been filed with the Railroad Commission by the Spring Valley Water Company.

The gross charges under the Commission's schedule amounted to \$335,307.15, while under the former ordinance they would have been \$331,808.20. The net increase for the month amounts to \$3,498.95 or 1.05 per cent. The tabulation shows that the August bills of commercial customers were \$3,147.78 more under the new rates than they would have been under the old, while the bills of residential consumers were \$2,296.99 less than they would have been.

If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

PRICE PROBLEMS. By A. M. Simons.

There is not one price problem. There are many. They are social, financial, industrial, diplomatic. Each must be analyzed and solved before income and prices are properly adjusted. There is no single panacea. Attempts to cut the Gordian knot by drastic action are apt to sever the limb upon which we are sitting.

Prices will finally be reduced very much by the simple and painful process of paying our debts. Taxation of excess profits sufficient to retire all bonds would deflate the currency and knock the principal prop out from under prices. Eventually this will be done. "Why not now?"

It is not the absolute price level that troubles. It is the relation of prices to incomes. Unions raise income, but not fast enough to catch prices. Non-unionized, "intellectuals" and professionals, small traders and manufacturers are denied even this relief. So they either run amuck with revolutionary talk or rush into reaction and curse the unions.

We all are after the fellow who adds to price without adding to value. But it is not so simple to punish the profiteer. Prosecution of regraters, forestallers and hoarders helps little more now than it did in the Middle Ages when these crimes were christened and damned. Such punishment relieves feeling more than prices. Such criminals are blackbirds; for each one killed a flock flies to the funeral.

Positive government action is better than negative. National restaurants in France and England last year cut war prices one-half and showed a profit. The feeding of armies has taught the savings of large scale purchase and distribution, if we but dared to use it.

Voluntary co-operation is even more effective. Lest we forget, let us frequently call to mind that English co-operatives are still selling four pounds of bread for 17 cents. We pay four times as much and our bakers pay less for wheat.

Rising farm values lift prices as fast as excess profits. Without improvements farm land in the United States doubled in value twice since 1900. It was then worth \$13,000,000,000. It was valued at \$28,000,000,000 in 1910 and is priced at about \$60,000,000,000 today.

about \$60,000,000,000 today.

Here is a "vicious circle" that may well prove the mae strom that will drag down our civilization. Of course farm prices do not yield wages plus interest on investment. They never can. Land prices always anticipate produce prices. This is the reverse of the wage movement where wages always follow and never cause prices.

Ten dollar wheat and five-dollar-a-pound beef would only boost land values to where these prices would not pay interest.

Taking some of this inflated value to pay the public debt it would hit high prices coming and

Reducing H. C. L. requires a whole program of action, not one grandiloquent flourish. Unions, co-operation, taxation of unearned incomes, payment of the great bonded indebtedness, deflation of the currency—these are the first and quickest steps. After that comes increased production, which can only be obtained when "labor crushing" and "union smashing" stop.

These straightforward propositions are of little use to the soapboxer or the standpatter. They are not a good platform for a Bolshevik or a Bourbon.

They contain too much common sense.

LOCK WOMEN OUT.

At the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night it was reported that the Emporium had discharged about twenty women alteration hands who had joined the union of their craft. It was stated that some of the women dismissed had

been in the employ of the concern for many years and were given their choice of giving up their union or their positions. The women unanimously decided to stay with the union. The question is now being considered by the Executive Committee of the Labor Council.

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NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

Newspaper Writers of San Francisco and the Bay Cities met Sunday, October 12th, at the Labor Temple formally to affiliate themselves with the International Typographical Union, from which organization they hold a charter.

The writers have been organized since August 24th and have gone under the name of the San Francisco News Writers' Union. The charter from the international gives the local union the name of San Francisco Newspaper Writers' Union No. 7. The union is given jurisdiction over the newspaper offices of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda.

According to the October directory of the I. T. U., the San Francisco union is the eleventh organization of newspaper writers to affiliate with the international body. Unions have been established in cities as far apart as Boston, Mass., and Evansville, Indiana; and Philadelphia and Montreal, Canada. In the West unions have been established in Seattle and Salt Lake City.

The list of cities in which the newspaper writers have organized shows that the movement for unionization is widespread. News stories of organization in other cities are coming in daily and members of the San Francisco union predict that it will be a matter of but a short time before all the newspaper writers of the United States and Canada are organized into a single craft

At the meeting on October 12th, the permanent officers of the organization were elected. Those elected are: President, C. M. Jackson of the Bulletin; vice-president, Alan McEwen of the Call; secretary-treasurer, Daniel Shanedling, formerly of the Chronicle; and sergeant-at-arms, Charles Jacobs of the Call.

Fred Ely, who was a delegate from the union at the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Bakersfield, read two resolutions indorsing the news writers adopted by the convention. One resolution was to the effect that the executive committee of the State Federation would support actively the demands of the writers that they be permitted to organize and to bargain collectively. Certain publishers of San Francisco and the bay cities have denied their writers these rights and the two morning newspapers of San Francisco have gone so far as to discharge those members of their staffs who joined the union.

Temporary President John P. Doran, who called the meeting to order, announced that the entire body of organized labor of San Francisco and the bay cities had pledged its support to the news writers. Every typographical chapel of San Francisco and the bay cities, the Oakland Allied Printing Trades Council, and San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 have pledged their support, said Doran.

Since the meeting on October 12th, the newspaper writers have taken measures to affiliate themselves with the San Francisco Labor Council, the Alameda Central Labor Council, the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council and the Oakland Allied Printing Trades Council. Delegates have been seated in several of these bodies and it is expected that affiliation with all the bodies will be completed within a week.

MATTRESS MAKERS STRIKE.

One hundred and fifty mattress makers, members of Upholsterers' Union No. 28, went on strike last Friday as a protest against the refusal of employers to grant an increase of three cents in the piece work pay of mattress seamstresses. It was announced by B. B. Rosenthal to the Labor Council last Friday night. Rosenthal said that all members of the Upholsterers' Union would join the sympathetic strike. Sixty women and 225 men are involved and the entire industry in the city will be closed.

RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES.

While conferences between the Waterfront Employers' Union and the conference committee of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union have been held during the past week no definite agreement has been reached up to the present time and as a consequence a large number of men are still on strike. Whether these conferences are to result in an adjustment of differences can not be predicted at this time.

A noteworthy incident in connection with the strike was the statement issued by the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday last. The Chamber of Commerce announced that it will actively intervene in the Riggers and Stevedores' strike and that a letter had been sent to all members and to prominent merchants of the city asking for funds "to do all things necessary to move the port's shipping and to restore commerce to its normal condition at the earliest possible moment."

The Chamber of Commerce expressly said that in deciding to undertake to break the deadlock which has paralyzed the activity of the water front for the last six weeks, it acted without regard to the merits of the controversy between the Riggers and Stevedores' Union and their employers. In an announcement by Atholl Mc-Bean, president of the Chamber, he said the Chamber takes the position that with a freight embargo of San Francisco in sight because of the difficulty of handling traffic, the labor situation on the water front is a matter of public concern, which the Chamber should undertake to solve as an emergency task.

The statement by the Chamber accompanying the appeal for funds reads as follows:

"The time has now come when the Chamber of Commerce must take definite action in order that the commerce of the port may continue to be moved. There is a threatened freight embargo against this port and shipping is being diverted to other Pacific Coast ports. Irrespective of the merits of the controversy, the Chamber feels that aggressive action must be taken to meet the situation and in order that we may go forward with a vigorous program we are asking you to make an initial subscription to be used by the industrial committee of the Chamber, of

which I am chairman, in such ways as it deems wise and effective in meeting the present intolerable situation on the water front and other industrial disturbances in the community.

"Yours very truly,
"ATHOLL M'BEAN, President."

SAUSAGE MAKERS.

The Sausage Makers' Union has donated \$10 to aid the cigarmakers on strike throughout the country.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it

VOTE FOR

FRANK J. EGAN



FOR

POLICE JUDGE

Formerly a Member of Boilermakers' Union No. 6

FACTORY TO WEARER

Get This

UNION-MADE SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR

The result of 40 years manufacturing experience and Sold direct to you at Factory Prices

A NEW ONE-

Special Silk Fiber Shirts, the very last up to the minute patterns 8.50



1118 Market Street

OPPOSITE SAN FRANCISCO
ALSO LOS ANGELES AND SACRAMENTO

CLERK'S UNION CARD

ASK FOR THE

EVERYWHERE

CONCERNING HIGH COST OF LIVING. October 6, 1919.

The United States Council of National Defense, composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, has made a careful investigation of the high-cost-of-living problem, and finds:

That the Nation's productive powers have not been fully utilized since the armistice.

That too few goods, notably the necessities of life, have been produced, and that even some of these goods have been withheld from the market, and therefore from the people.

That the high cost of living is due in part to unavoidable war waste and increase of money and credit.

That there has been and is considerable profiteering, intentional and unintentional.

The Council believes that the remedies for the situation are:

To produce more goods, and to produce them in proportion to the needs of the people.

To stamp out profiteering and stop unnecessary hoarding.

To enforce vigorously present laws and promptly to enact such further new laws as are necessary to prevent and punish profiteering and needless hoarding.

To bring about better co-operation and method in distributing and marketing goods.

To keep both producer and consumer fully informed as to what goods are needed and as to what supplies are available, so that production may anticipate the country's demands.

Goods and not money are the means of life. Better standards of living are impossible without producing more goods. Man can not consume what has not been produced.

At the war's end our Allies had desperate need of the essentials of life. We have had to share our resources with them, but this drain will gradually lessen. Insofar as our shortage of goods is due to this cause we can well afford to be patient.

It is just as essential that we have patience with the economic situation here at home. The process of production requires time. If production is rapidly increased, vastly improved conditions will prevail in America when the results of present and future labor begin to appear.

Team work is imperative. It is just as essential between retailer, wholesaler, and producer as it is between employer and employee. One group of producers can not wait on another group. The manufacturer, the farmer, the distributor must each immediately assume his part of the burden and enter upon his task. The Nation can not afford curtailment of goods vital to the people.

On American business rests a grave responsibility for efficient co-operation in bringing about full and proportionate production. On American labor rests an equally grave responsibility to attain maximum unit production and maintain uninterrupted distribution of goods if labor itself is not to suffer from further rises in the cost of living.

The entire Nation—producer, distributor, and consumer alike—should return to the unity that won the war. Group interest and undue personal gain must give way to the good of the whole country if the situation is to be squarely

Our common duty now, fully as much as in the war, is to work and to save. In the words of the President in his address to the country on August 25, 1919, only "by increasing production, and by rigid economy and saving on the part of the people, can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living which now weighs us down."

Work, save, co-operate, produce.

FEDERATION TEACHER ELECTED.

Miss McCleery, a class-room teacher and a member of the Sacramento Teachers' Union, was elected president of the Northern Section of the California Teachers' Association, which held its annual convention in Sacramento last week. Her opponents were Mr. Osenbough, president of the Chico Normal School, and C. C. Hughes, superintendent of schools in the city of Sacramento. This is very gratifying to the union teachers throughout the State.

PICTURE FRAME WORKERS RETURN.

As a result of conferences between employers and the striking Picture Frame Workers, assisted by Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council, an agreement has been entered into whereby the workers are to return to work at once. While the workers do not gain all they went out for they do make very substantial gains under the compromise agreement reached.

PACKER'S PROFITS BIG.

The Armour Grain company, a factor in the cereal and breakfast food business and a subsidiary of the Armour Packing Company, reported a surplus undivided profits for the year 1917 of \$5,426,830, after deducting a 78 per cent dividend on capital stock, reports the federal trade commission.

"The year's net earnings amounted to \$2,908,912 or 290 per cent on the capital stock and 67 per cent on the net worth of the company, including capital, surplus and undivided profits as reported at the close of the fiscal year 1916."

ANOTHER INVENTION.

Sylvester M. O'Sullivan of the Boilermakers' Union has just received letters patent from Washington on a recent invention of a tool holder that can be applied to almost any kind of an electric or pneumatically operated machine in a manner to greatly increase output.

BOSS SAYS:-

FIRST TO SIGN UP WITH THE UNION Never on the unfair list. Am sticking with the Union.
WILL UNION MEN STICK WITH ME?



BOSS, THE TAILOR
1120 Market St.
Opposite 7th

We could use cheaper materials - but we won't!

Besides—you wouldn't want us to. We will not sacrifice our quality-standards—and your good will—by turning out inferior overalls.

We use only genuine, fast-colored denim—the best to be had. And we put into our overalls the same high grade union workman-ship—the same sturdy materials—you have learned to look for in Boss of the Road Overalls. That's why it is always good economy to buy them.

Look for the Bull Dog on the label. It is your protection. Never has this trade mark meant so much to you as it does today.

Buy them from your local dealer

San Francisco NEUSTADTER BROS.

Portland



Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.......\$1.00 a year To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 85 cents a year for each subscription.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.

Editor

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1919.

Next Monday the Red Cross membership drive starts and every man or woman in San Francisco should take an interest in it and do the very best within them to promote the success of it. There has never been a breath of criticism of the organization. When some other organizations doing war work were the subjects of criticism nothing was heard against the Red Cross, and the soldiers who served their country on the battlefields of Europe are loud in their praise of the organization.

Next Tuesday will be election day in San Francisco and every member of a union should be sure to cast a ballot and register a choice for the various offices to be filled. The man who does not vote has no right whatever to criticise the result of any election. The way to get the officials you want in office is to go to the polls on election day and vote for them. This is a democracy in which the people get exactly the kind of government they vote for, and if they fail to vote they must abide by the decision made of those who do.

The man who earns his pay in a union shop and spends the money for non-union goods is not a union man. He is a counterfeit of the rankest kind and can offer no excuse worthy of attention for his conduct. There is little difference between working in an establishment when your fellows are out on strike and buying things without the union label on them. In both cases you are supporting those who are working against you. The real union man, appreciating this fact, will see to it that the union label is on every article he purchases.

The fellow who argues that because it costs the unskilled worker as much to live as the skilled worker, therefore both should receive the same pay, is not logical and the adoption of his theory would wreck the world. There are too many people in this world who are always looking for something for nothing. The man who acquires skill must spend time and energy in acquiring it, and if the reward for skill is taken away, the supply of skilled men would surely be greatly diminished and the world as a whole would be loser thereby. Besides there can be absolutely no justice in placing on the same scale the young man who locks himself up in a room night after night in order to equip himself to do things and the fellow who spends his time in idleness or the pursuit of pleasure. The scheme will not work out satisfactorily and no very large number of people has any faith in it.

Corporations and Society

Corporations are purely the creatures of law and have been permitted in civilized countries solely for the purpose of serving humanity. There can be no other reason advanced for their existence other than that of supplying the needs and requirements of society. This being true it follows that when such fictitious personalities cease to perform the functions which the people desire of them, or abuse the privileges they have been granted, they can enter no complaint when laws are made which bring them back to the position which they were originally intended to occupy.

In the United States, and in other countries, corporations, instead of being of service to the people, have actually become a menace to free and democratic institutions to such an extent that it is absolutely necessary that governmental agencies step in and regulate their conduct to a much greater extent than has been the custom in the past. Corporation chiefs of the type of Judge Gary of the Steel Trust seem to completely overlook the fact that their concerns only exist under sufferance of the people and daily are endeavoring to dictate to their natural masters in the most autocratic fashion imaginable. Then we have the great combination of the packing interests robbing the people right and left through the instrumentality of high prices charged for commodities over which they hold a monopoly. This sort of thing has gone on until the people have finally become aware of the fact that the institutions which they permit to exist for the purpose of serving them have really so altered the situation that the corporations are rapidly becoming masters and the people their helpless slaves. Even with the true state of affairs before the people the corporations are brazenly defying them.

It is related that in the time of Theodosius a bishop, by name Abdas, in Persia, pulled down a temple used for fire worship, which was the official state religion at that time in Persia. Thus by an abuse of the toleration accorded their religion the Christians of Persia brought upon themselves a dreadful persecution, almost exterminating them. In commenting upon this example of intolerance among those existing only through the tolerance of a nation, an ancient historian makes the following comment which may be taken to heart by future generations as expressing the inevitable course of history in the case of those transgressing the principle of tolerance. He says: "These men desire at first a mere toleration, but in a little time they will pretend to share with us all employments and places of trust, and then become our masters. At first, they think themselves very happy if they are not burnt; afterwards very unhappy, if they have fewer privileges than others; and then again very unhappy, if they are not the only prevailing party."

Another ancient historian, reflecting on a similar incident in French history, expressed the idea in these words: "At first they pretend to be satisfied with a little liberty, then they desire to be upon an equality, next they aspire to govern alone, and, at last, they would drive us out of the country."

A little reflection will convince the people of the United States as to just what stage of the development described by the historian the corporation of the present day occupies, and it will also indicate how speedily definite and intelligent action must be taken in order to curb them before they have completely forged their shackles upon the people. If democratic institutions are to be maintained in this country the power of corporations to dominate over the individual must be curbed and the corporations made to serve the purposes for which they were created. If something along this line is not done at an early date disaster awaits both the corporations and the people. The old saw, "A stitch in time saves nine," is very applicable to this situation, and the people must insist that their representatives take the necessary stitch right now. The Industrial Conference demonstrated that there is nothing in the intelligence of the corporation chiefs that can be depended upon to avoid the cataclysm. The next move must come from the people.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The progress of the labor movement depends upon the loyalty of those composing it and the member of a union who decides every question purely upon the basis of the effect it is going to have upon him, leaving out of consideration the influence it will have upon his fellows, lacks the sense of brotherhood which has made it possible for the workers to lift themselves from the dregs of slavery to the position of free men. "Each for all, and all for each" must always be the slogan if we are to continue to advance.

The position taken by many employers in this country recently has had a tendency to cause the sensible officials of many unions who have been "sitting on the lid" to throw up their hands and "What's the use. Greedy employers are making reds faster than we can curb them." And as a result there is a growing disposition on the part of conservative labor men to let the balloon go up and land where it will. The shipbuilders on the Pacific Coast violated an agreement entered into with the unions after conservative labor men had worked hard among the membership for its ratification. Charles M. Schwab and John D. Rockefeller talk glibly in public of democracy in industry and then in their own establishments unmercifully crush the workers. Judge Gary prates about fairness to labor and then compels men to work from twelve to fourteen hours per day seven days per week in the hellish heat of the steel mills. Under such conditions is it any wonder that Bolshevism finds

Some time ago the San Francisco Labor Council indorsed the League of Nations and instructed its law and legislative committee to take up the provisions of the Labor Charter contained therein for detailed and complete study and report. The committee had numerous hearings on the question to which the public was invited. After a lengthy study the committee prepared a detailed report covering fourteen typewritten pages. The report was published in the Labor Clarion so that every delegate might have an opportunity to read and digest it before the question came before the Council for final action. Last Friday night the report, with its recommendation for complete indorsement, came up and the delegates voted to concur in it. The League of Nations, therefore, now has the approval of the labor movement of this city without suggestions for amendments or reservations of any kind whatever.

A group of Oakland attorneys have made a great discovery. They propose to adjust all differences between employers and employees through the equity courts and the following out of the Golden Rule. Truly these men must be geniuses else they could not have hit upon such an original idea. They also propose to present to the next session of the State Legislature laws establishing the provisions required to work out their great scheme. Presumably the Golden Rule they have in mind will provide that the pay for all sorts of service rendered shall be fixed by the courts with the exception of attorney fees, which doubtless it will be found impossible to regulate in any manner other than allowing the attorney himself to place a value upon his services. The value of brains, you know, can not be measured by the same yardstick used in other lines of service, and, of course, all lawyers have brains to be compensated for.

WIT AT RANDOM

Following the line of the least resistance is what makes rivers and men crooked.—Boston Transcript.

"Number please"?

"Never mind, Central. I wanted the Fire Department, but the house has burned down now."

—Life.

"In some parts of Africa a man doesn't know his wife until after he has married her," said Mrs. Gabb, as she looked up from the newspaper she was reading.

"Huh"! replied Mr. Gabb. "Why mention Africa especially"?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

He-"Most girls, I have found, don't appreciate real music."

Second He-"Why do you say that"?

He—"Well, you may pick beautiful strains on a mandolin for an hour, and she won't even look out of the window, but just one honk of a horn and—out she comes"!—London Blighty.

"Robson, do you know why you are like a donkey"? the jester queried.

"Like a donkey"? echoed Robson, opening his eyes wide. "I don't."

"Because your better half is stubborness itself."
The jest pleased Robson immensely, for he at once saw the opportunity for a glorious dig at his wife. So when he got home he said:

"Dear do you know why I am like a donkey"? He waited a moment, expecting his wife to give it up. But she didn't. She looked at him somewhat pityingly as she answered: "I suppose it's because you were born so.—London Tit-Bits.

Smith—Who are you working for now? Jones—Same people—wife and five children.— The Passing Show.

"Are you a lawyer?" asked the wrathy visitor. "I am, sir. What can I do for you?"

"I'm in the grocery business. A woman called me a profiteer. Is that word actionable?"

"It certainly is—if she can prove it."—Birmingham Age Herald.

Binks—The undercrust to that chicken pie you brought me was abominably tough.

Waiter—There wasn't any undercrust to that pie, sir; it was served on a paper plate, and you've eaten it.—Detroit News.

The doughboy's appetite was ever present with him in France and he was always on the hunt for real American dishes.

In the Cluny Museum the Red Cross guide was displaying a large clumsy letter sealing device used in the old French courts for official documents. It resembled a pair of tongs similar to a utensil frequently used to prepare breakfast in American kitchens.

One soldier glanced at it nonchalantly. Suddenly his face lighted up. "My God!" he exclaimed. "Where can you get waffles in Paris?"

It was washing day and John had been kept from school to look after the baby. Mother sent him into the garden to play, but it was not long before cries disturbed her. "John, what is the matter with the baby now?" she inquired from her washtub.

"I don't know what to do with him, mother," replied John. "He's dug a whole and wants to bring it into the house."

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.

MISCELLANEOUS

The American Federation of Labor is a great constructive movement. It believes in making contracts and standing by them. It believes in moving forward a bit each day. It doesn't believe in tearing things down just because you don't like them. It is one of the great forces for progress and national well-being in this moment of uncertainty. The American Federation of Labor is entitled to the complete and unqualified moral support of every American. Imagine America without it today!

We hear a great deal about the mistakes made by those in command of our armies during the war but very little about the great achievements of these men. In the October issue of the Popular Science Monthly appears a story of how Major Abercrombie of the Quartermaster-General's Department saved shipping space and \$85,-000,000 by a scheme of baling uniforms shipped to Europe. Doubtless there are numerous other instances of service of this kind having been rendered by army officers of inferior rank but we hear nothing of them.

A raving red stevedore sends us a communication in which he says Samuel Gompers is a millionaire. If Samuel Gompers' honesty were on a par with that of our correspondent he doubtless would be a millionaire, but it so happens that he is an honest and unselfish individual. and as a direct consequence has devoted his great talents to the betterment of conditions for his fellow men and is a very poor man. It is not so many years ago since the public prints of this country carried the story of a bribe of \$40,-000 having been offered to Samuel Gompers and having been spurned and exposed by him. But what is honesty to a red? Anyone who knows anything about these creatures knows that they would rather tell lies than the truth, and intelligent human beings simply smile at their silly

The National Industrial Conference at Washington has presented the spectacle of men contesting a plainly worded declaration of the right of workers to organize. It is as if the dead had come to life. It is as if the intolerance and ignorance of the early Victorian period had returned to spread confusion among us. It is as if men had forgotten progress and lost the wish for further progress. It actually is a fact that men who wield great power in industry declared against allowing working people to organize for the purpose of bargaining collectively and to be represented by representatives of their own choosing! This happened in Washington. John Spargo told the conference that in his grandfather's day it was a crime to belong to a union, but that by the time he himself joined the union some thirty years ago, the question of the union's legality had been settled. He said that in his own union experience he never had known what it meant to be denied the right to join his fellows in collective bargaining. And yet facing him sat men who were contesting that rightadmitting it in the abstract, yet seeking so to hedge it about in practice as to destroy the meaning and value of it. These are strange and wondrous days. Great dangers are about us, yet men in high places walk and think as if the age-old answer of the bourbon could suffice to solve the problem. That such conduct throws a greater burden upon the constructive labor movement is something they do not comprehend. That the human brain will go on thinking and striving toward the realization of ideals is something that they do not understand. It is too bad.

IMPRESSIONS OF LYON CONVENTION. BY Charles Dulot.

(The General Confederation of Labor of France held last September a convention at Lyon, which was attended by over 1500 delegates and is remarkable for its heated debates between radicals and progressives, which resulted in complete rout of the radicals led by one Pericat and the formulation of principles in line with the progressive policies of the more conservative labor move-ments of Belgium, England and the United

With almost academic solemnity began the famous discussion of the policy report in anticipation of which many experienced a feeling of extreme nervousness by reason of their wellgrounded conviction that it would end in a display of invectives and bitterness never before exhibited and similar to that experienced a few days before in the metal trades convention, where even the spectators took part in the debate to egg on or disconcert those who spoke, in a manner to recall the days of the revolutionary clubs in 1793.

Many controversial subjects were of a nature to make a good many delegates apprehensive of disorder and violence. "Let us lay the debate over to the last day of the convention after the regular program has been disposed of," said a delegate whose suggestion provoked a good deal more laughter than protest, while another one sought to limit such discussions by moving that not more than two days be allotted to them. To this extreme radical Pericat objected and wanted to have all light possible shed on them, wherefore he favored the fullest measure of time be given for the discussion, and that time for speakers be unlimited.

The excited assembly became calm and inclined to be liberal even to excess, upon the appeal of Leon Jouhaux, the secretary of the confederation, who called upon the delegates to submit tamely to whatever criticisms and attacks that might be made. In a brief address in which he showed such feeling as to awaken the sympathy of his audience, the secretary pictured the terrible period lived through by those who have guided labor through this slough of suspicions. "But now," he said, "the hour for complete explanation has arrived. And let it be understood, that we expect a decision from this body. If

RECORD OF JOHN P. HARE. CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR

During session of 1911 as State Senator, voted and worked for Constitutional Amendment No. 8, "WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE."

Introduced bill, Child Labor Measure, prohibiting employment of minors under 18 years between the hours of 10 p. m., and 5 a. m., thus prohibiting messenger boys visiting dives and houses of ill fame.

Risked his life for the anti-injunction bill, that labor would gain its ends. Refers to Messrs. Johanson and Furuseth, and Hon. John I. Nolan, who in their report to Labor Council and State Federation of Labor, refer in the highest terms to the fidelity of John P. Hare to all labor measures. Also voted and worked for bill 541, which compels employers to advertise strike conditions, when advertising for help.

Hon. John I. Nolan in his report to Labor Council uses the following words, "I feel that if men who thoroughly understand the wants and needs of organized labor, and who would devote their time to advancing our cause, should be judged by his past. Can you vote for a man who will do more for the advancement of labor's cause than John P. Hare?

Vote for him and work that labor will have in the Board of Supervisors, one who will make good.

Vote for him and work that labor will have in the Board of Supervisors, one who will make good.

JOHN P. HARE FOR SUPERVISOR

we really have committed treason, if we have not responded to the will of the rank and file of the toilers or brought the labor movement on the wrong road, this is the place to show it up without concealing anything whatsoever.'

And in order to compel the adversaries to maintain the discussion within proper bounds, that they avoid all personalities as much as possible, and by all means abstain from slander and untruth, he simply reminded them of the responsibilities appertaining to their office as delegates to this extraordinary convention, saying:

"This is the States-General or Parliament of Labor, called together to define principles to govern our movement for social reconstruction. If you are incapable, in this time of moral disorder, to give our movement proper direction. it is you who are giving it its deathblow.'

Was it this appeal to their responsibilities that brought a change to the sentiments of the speakers. I dare not say so, but think nevertheless that as the most implacable of the adversaries of the secretary-general formulated their criticism with great moderation in language, and seemed to be desirous of avoiding useless anger and spitefulness, that they must have taken to heart the display of bad blood and bitterness that caused such great disgust among the delegates to the preceding metal trades convention. For my part, I never could understand why people should have to call each other such bad names for apparently so small mistakes or differences of opinion. And is it not remarkable, that after denouncing with extreme heat "the fatal and frightful misdeeds" that the majority leaders imposed upon the rank and file these same minority leaders confessed in the next breath that the rank and file of labor is influenced to an extraordinary degree by outside influences against which the teachings and principles of unionism are powerless to defend themselves.

Thus the office of the confederation was criticised for "not understanding its duty in lining up the working class against the capitalistic governments who strangle foreign revolutions"while, on the other hand, and sometimes in the same speech-it was stated as an axiom that the mass of workers is inert, uneducated, and good for nothing else than to follow a dictator." That, at least, was the opinion of Delegate Verdier of Decazeville, who summed up his proposition in the phrase: "We are crazy to give dictatorial powers to the General Confederation of Labor."

After listening to the speeches of the adversaries of the administration, it seems to me that their main doctrine is very simple, that it has for its fundamental object to forbid-in the most absolute fashion possible-every act, plan, or even thought that might be suggested to accomplish the guilty deed of improving the economic misery that came after the war. Such things will ruin the coming revolution "which is the daughter of misery and hunger," if we are to believe Dejonckere, delegate of the railroadmen. And the teacher, Loriot, enriched and clarified the doctrine, called "the counter-revolutionary utopia," by maintaining the impossibility of constructing a new building out of old materials.



Your Wages and Our Rates

Your wages are the fruit of labor. So are our water rates. Yet very few people regard wages and water from the same angle.

Wages are higher or lower as the st of living goes up or down. Water cost of living goes up or down. Water rates should be that way, too. But while everybody likes to see water rates lowered, most people object to having them raised.

Is it not fair to say that they must inevitably be raised when the cost of doing business increases?

You cannot fix wages once and for all. A family might starve today on wages that kept it in comfort ten years

The same people who rightly say that wages should advance with increase in cost of living are apt to think that water rates should remain un-changed. Yet the water rates which formerly enabled a company to main-tain its credit and finance improve-ments may be entirely inadequate to

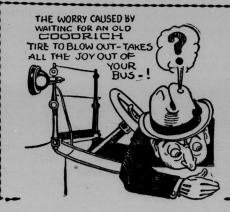
When the purchasing power of money decreases, the workingman naturally asks for a better wage. Why shouldn't the water company ask for a higher rate?

The fixed principle governing wages is that they must be fair as between wage-payer and wage-earner. It is equally true that water rates must be fair as between company and con-

When wages are too high, necessity brings them down. When water rates are too high, sales and income fall off, and public authority reduces the rates.

When wages are too low, the wage-earner suffers. When water rates are too low, the service suffers.

SPRING VALLEY WATER COMPANY



Visit the Largest Hardware Store in the Mission

Goodrich Fabric Tires Adjusted at 6,000 miles

Goodrich Silvertown Cords Adjusted at 8,000 miles

AS A MARK OF

Distinction Quality and Service We are Handling a Complete Line

GOODRICH TIRES AND TUBES "BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

Wolfe Hardware & Tumber Co. 19th and Folsom Streets Phones Mission 38 and 39 And when Bidegaray, to show the importance of transportation, endeavored to show that we soon will be short several million tons of foodstuffs, he was interrupted by a spectator to the consternation of all present with the cry, "So much the better." Assuming as a principle that nothing good whatever will be done for the working classes but that its ills are to be made still worse, one can understand why there should be so much criticism of the officers of the federation. Their service on commissions, their proposals to official bodies, can be only so many acts of treason to the interests of the working class.

The speakers for the majority who came to the rescue of the administration did short work of these impossible theories, thus proving that they have very little room in the thinking minds of labor.

One day the otherwise calm assembly got on its nerves. During the preceding three days it had not been particularly excited over the play of those who bandied insults or waved the red flag for the purpose of inducing some victim prematurely to enter the arena and fall victim to their shafts. But these excitements in spots had not succeeded in reaching the entire assemblage which remained cool and composed. It took something spectacular to awake the first general shock of excitement, sufficient to dominate every listener and keep him in a state of intense expectancy-and that came when Merr. heim made his entry-a short and broadbacked figure, carrying the head high, placid, advancing with a measured step, seemingly confident in his strength and courage. It was this man-I was almost going to say, this bull-who, exasperated by all these thrusts and pinpricks-faced his adversaries with a determination to fight them. That was a scene to remember.

Those skilled at this game, had one difficulty

X:38-38:

to overcome. The stage had been prepared with consummate skill by these guerrillas, who from the beginning had acted as if calculations had been the least thing of which they could be guilty. By repeated feints they had tried to bring out on the floor the secretary of the federation of metal trades and keep his defense separate from that of the secretary-general of the confederation. The minority leaders hoped by this maneuver to effect a breach among the leaders of the majority. To their ways of thinking and by their questions, it seemed to them impossible for Merrheim to explain his personal attitude during the period of the war without making remarks or observations that would reflect on Jouhaux or make him wince in alluding to the war policies of the confederation.

But these calculations were frustrated by Merrheim, who cared little for preserving his repute for intelligence, carefulness or wisdom, or comparing them with those of other leaders, but limited himself in explaining throughout his speech the motives that had governed his attitude and actions during the different periods of the war. He made it clear from the very start that he did not care to belong to either the minority or the majority, but that his only interest was to explain to the workers the facts as he saw them, the truth; and in that aim, he proceeded to consider each alleged grievance in turn, without involving himself in discussing the squabbles in the metal trades convention. In his speech he maintained that never had come to a decision from theoretical considerations or influenced by the supposed tendency of events. but that he had been guided entirely by what he thought would be for the best interests of the workers and for the preservation of the trade union movement.

As the three men, Merrheim, Dumoulin and Jouhaux began to realize that the sympathies of the convention were with them when they stood united, and willing to forego their personal differences in the interest of harmonious action in the confederation, the minority leaders sought to bring about a reaction by constantly referring to past events and quarrels for the preceding two or three years. But this served only to irritate the convention, which gave more than one indication of its displeasure, especially when Loriot, with the evident purpose of embroiling two of the majority leaders with one another, gave the lie to Jouhaux, who stated that if there had been differences between himself and the secretary of the metal trades they had never, like on the floor of the convention, degenerated into slander and backbiting. "Why." burst out Loriot, "all the time I served on the executive council of the confederation, we were busy with slanderous statements reparding Jouhaux, circulated by Merrheim." At which, a tremendous wave of indignation, almost unanirous swept the hall, and drowned the words of the speaker that made the interruption.

This incident leads one to wonder if it is not characteristic of the entire proceedings of the convention, especially when we consider that at the convention Loriot represented both the extremist teachers against whom Dumoulin directed his most powerful sallies, and the socialist party, which was treated by Jouhaux with so little ceremony or good will. And it is undeniable that the efforts of many speakers were directed towards freeing the trades union movement from political entanglements.

Jouhaux's whole speech, in the midst of these various demonstrations on the part of the opposition, tended to prepare the way for the declaration submitted by him to the convention, stating: "More than any other social force of our times, the trade union indicts the fatal result of modern (Continued on Page 13)

Public Service or Windy Promises---WHICH DO YOU WANT?

THERE was a time when all that was demanded by the citizens of the community—particularly the taxpayers -was a fire department to protect property, and a police department to preserve order. City government and civic service present a vastly different problem today. Every thinking taxpayer knows it and is not fooled by windy promises.

San Francisco's population has doubled since 1906. Increased population necessarily means increased cost of government. The public today demands and receives a more extensive service from its City government than in 1906, and gets more for each dollar than it pays in taxes.

Most of the increases in the cost of maintaining the Police and Fire Departments are due to the vote of the people, increasing the

Most of the increases in the cost of maintaining the Police and Fire Departments are due to the vote of the people, increasing the salaries of Firemen and Policemen.

The Firemen's pensions and the Library budget are fixed by charter provision.

The amount for maintenance of orphans was increased by the State Legislature. The income of the City through loss of saloon licenses has decreased by \$1,112,639. This amount has to be made up in the tax rate.

But the main thing is that the public is getting better fire and police protection, better schools for the children, better streets, parks and playgrounds, and a clean, efficient administration. The taxpayer TODAY gets what he pays for.

Tax Rate for Coast Cities

San Francisco's tax rate is the lowest of any considerable city on the Pacific Coast. Here are the figures:

Seattle	7.15 Fresno	*4 10
		3.00
Oakland 4.	7.02 San Diego	3.99
Sacramento	4.82 Stockton	
Berkeley 4.	4.52 Los Angeles	3.50
Portland	A 10 CAN EDANCISCO	3.32
1	4.16 SAN FRANCISCO	3.08

No promises of candidates can set aside present conditions. War prices have to be met. The city no more than the individual can escape them. A vote for JAMES ROLPH, JR., is a vote for the good name of San Francisco. For efficiency and service, re-elect

MAYOR ROLPH

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 24, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes-Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed with the correction that the International Union of Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8 has decided to donate \$250,000 to striking steel workers, said sum to be contributed by the affiliated locals.

Credentials — Cap Makers—Benjamin Friend, Dave Grace. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124 -Sister Coons. Office Employees-Geo. Plato, additional delegate. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 320—Otto Toreson. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed—From Sausage Makers, Stage Employees, stating that donations had been forwarded to cigarmakers and tailors on strike. From Governor Stephens, acknowledging receipt of Council's resolution regarding calling a special session of the Legislature. From Congressman Nolan, relative to the action of General Wood at Gary, Ind. From Kelleher & Browne and McDonald & Collett, relative to the statements of Delegate Daley with reference to having work made in Chinatown. Delegate Daley at this time retracted the statement and apologized for same.

Referred to Executive Committee-From Musicians, requesting Council to place the Little Theatre on the unfair list. From Retail Clerks' Union, request for a boycott on several stores on Fillmore street. From Grocery Clerks' Union, request for a boycott on the Weinstein Company department store, 1041 Market street. From Casket Makers' Union, requesting indorsement of their label. From Roosevelt Memorial Association, appeal for contributions. From Allied Culinary Workers, request for a boycott on the Imperial and Splendid restaurants, 1063 and 1069 From Ladies' Garment Fitters Market street. and Alteration Workers, requesting that the Emporium be placed on the unfair list.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee-From Sectional Central Labor Council, Spokane, Wash., inclosing resolutions dealing with the soldiers legislation bills now pending before Con-

Referred to Labor Clarion-From Union Label Trades Department, requesting unionists to not patronize the Blackstone and Totem cigars. From the Cereal, Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, requesting Council to place the Akin-Erskine Golden Rod, Roxane, Playmate, Bakers Choice and Baker Boy flour on the unfair list.

Referred to Post Office Clerks-From the Musicians' Union, with reference to statements made week previous.

Referred to Organizing Committee-Application for affiliation from the Bellmen's Union, and enclosing credentials for A. J. Kinsella.

Resolutions-From Bay City Metal Trades Council, enclosing resolutions in favor of Municipal drydocks and requesting Council to appoint a committee of five to act in conjunction with a like committee from the Iron Trades to further said proposition. The chair appointed Delegates Casey, Cullen, Flatly, O'Connell and Bonsor. From Draftsmen-Engineers' Union, requesting the Civil Service Commission to rescind the seniority determining rules. Resolutions from the Molders' Union of Vallejo, requesting Council to protest to the Navy Department against the award to the Columbia Steel Company, and asking that all castings that Mare Island is able to manufacture be awarded to that Navy Yard. On motion, the above resolutions were adopted.

Request complied with-From Musicians' Un-

ion, requesting that the Firemen's Band be lifted from the unfair list.

Reports of Unions-Cracker Bakers-Refused the fifty cents increase offered by employers in return for concessions suggested. Ladies' Garment Workers-Have organized Alteration Workers and Fitters; Emporium discharged 25 girls for joining union. Riggers and Stevedores -Reported that T. K. K. Company is now fair; are in hopes of having conference with employers. Tailors-Still on strike; are holding conference with employers; Foreman & Clark unfair as they are employing Asiatics. Upholsterers-Mattress Makers on strike; furniture dealers refusing to buy mattresses from firms who concede to union demands. Bakers-Athens Bakery unfair; donated \$25 to cigarmakers; \$2.50 fine for smoking non-union cigars; \$600 to Cracker Packers; \$50 to Tailors. Telephone Operators-Announced that their union, in conjunction with Electrical Workers 92, will hold ball November 8th, Druids' Hall. Retail Drivers-Jewel Tea Company still unfair; donated \$10 to Tailors, and leveied the 5 cents per member assessment for Iron Trades. Ship Clerks-Still on strike. Laundry Workers -Donated \$50 for Iron Workers and \$10 to the Tailors. Street Carmen-Levied assessment for Iron Trades; receipts of Municipal road good. Waiters-Donated \$50 to Tailors on strike.

Label Section-Minutes printed in the Labor

Executive Committee-Dealing with the communication from the State Federation of Labor, requesting affiliated unions to levy an assessment of 5 cents per member per week, committee recommends that a communication be sent to affiliated unions requesting that they levy said assessment. In the matter of controversy between the Auto Mechanics and the firm of Kresteller & Stewart was referred to Mr. Stewart and representatives of union for the purpose of reaching an agreement. In the matter of controversy of the Cooks' and Waiters' Unions with Stevie's Bar, committee referred same to the local joint executive board for the purpose of adjustment. The request of Cooks' Union for a boycott on Geo. Haas & Sons, the matter was laid over for one week. On the request of Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8 for a boycott on the Eastern Cloak and Suit Company, committee recommended that the union take this matter up with the said Cloak and Suit Mfg. Association. The matter of Janitors and the Janitorial Supply Co., the same was laid over for one week. concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee-Recommended that the San Francisco Newspaper Writers' Union and the Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124 be seated as members of the Council.

Special Order-Law and Legislative Committee reported on the labor provisions in the Peace Treaty and recommended the indorsement of same. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee-Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for

New Business-Moved that the report of the delegates to the State Federation of Labor be made a special order for 9 o'clock next Friday evening; carried.

Moved, that a telegram be sent to President Gompers, commending him and colleagues for their position in withdrawing from Conference.

Moved, that the Council devise ways and means of putting the Labor Clarion in the homes of the members of affiliated unions. Amendment, that the matter be laid over for one week; amendment carried.

Receipts-\$223.00. Expenses-\$154.35. Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m. Fraternally submitted, JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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Your Word's Good for Credit on All Home Furnishings

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271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON The Biggest Furniture House on the Pacific Coast

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Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.

Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts. JUNE 30, 1919.

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ployees' Pension Fund....

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attor-



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715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed

(Continued from Page 11.)

political activities; the fact that political parties ignore the economic demands of the people."

The secretary-general of the confederation brought this tendency of modern politics right to the door of the secretary of the socialist party, Frossard, who attended the convention as a delegate from the teamsters. He explained in his speech on the national trade union conference of July 21, which was criticised by both Frossard and Loriot, secretary and treasurer of the socialist party, addressing himself to Frossard, sitting in the front row; he began "You who represent the party." " Excuse me, I represent my union," interrupted Frossard, to which Jouhaux replied: "Why, you told me I could not act in a double capacity, so that rule must go for you too. And you are at the bottom of this resolution, which you say comes from an evolutionist, and an adherent of the middle class (Bourgeoise). Apparently neither you nor your colleague Loriot, read the resolution over. If you had, you would have found therein the entire thought expressed in my speech. If some things are socialistic at one time why are they not at another? Why do you find a thing reprehensible in me, that you approve of in Blum, who was elected by the convention of your party? You resort to inconsistency again, and all know there is plenty of such in your party."

Jouhaux said he was not a socialist; "I do not have the parliamentary psychology. I have only the trade union psychology, and consequently we cannot speak the same language." Convinced that the labor movement is capable of solving its problems, Jouhaux hurled a final warning to the two political apostles who received it in silence: "It matters little what you do, you and Loriot, on the fields of political revolution, the important thing for the rank and file of labor, is the economic revolution."

Finally, the policies of the confederation were approved, as you may conclude, by a large majority. The report so passionately dehated was adopted by 1,393 ayes and 588 noes, 42 not voting, although the majority had expected the opposition to control about 800 votes.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.

RE-ELECT

Supervisor JOHN D. HYNES



INCUMBENT

Endorsed by

OFFICIAL UNION LABOR PARTY

Member San Francisco Labor Council, carrying a Working Union Card of MUSICIANS' UNION. Endorsed by the Working Class of San Francisco

PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKERS.

The Photographic Workers' Association of San Francisco and vicinity, organized a few weeks ago in the Labor Temple, is now a full-fledged union, having been recognized and chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

The new union promises to be one of the largest in the city. It includes in its membership men and women working in all branches of photography, such as portrait, commercial, etc.

At every meeting of the union a large number of candidates are being initiated, and invitation is extended to all persons eligible to join the organization to attend the meetings, which are held in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, every Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock.

Branches of the organization are being established in every city on the Pacific Coast.

ANOTHER NEW UNION.

Shipping clerks, receiving clerks, order clerks, stock clerks, packers and porters employed in the wholesale houses in San Francisco have organized a union and will apply to the American Federation of Labor for a charter.

DENIAL AND RETRACTION.

Two tailoring firms, Kelleher & Browne and McDonald & Collett, advised the Labor Council at its last meeting that it had brought suit against a delegate who, a week previous, had charged that they were having some of their work done in sweatshops in Chinatown, which, they said, was "absolutely false and without foundation," they claiming to have had all their work done by union men for many years up to the time the tailors called the present strike. Since then no work has been done.

The delegate making the charge explained to the Council that he had made the charge in good faith on the word of two men in whom he had confidence, but as these men have since refused to substantiate their claims, the delegate withdrew the charge, made a retraction and publicly apologized to the two firms in question.

COUNCIL TO PROTEST.

At the request of the Vallejo Labor Council, the San Francisco Labor Council will protest to the Navy Department against the awarding of contracts for steel castings for use at Mare Island to a non-union firm, while at the same time molders who could do the work have been laid off at the Mare Island Navy Yard on the ground that there is no work for them to do. A similar protest will be made by the California State Federation of Labor, the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, and every central labor body in

COEFIELD HONORED.

John Coefield, business agent of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, has been elected president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada. He succeeds John R. Alpine, who has resigned owing to ill health.

DEMANDS INVESTIGATION.

Congressman John I. Nolan has advised the San Francisco Labor Council that he has demanded a thorough investigation of the conduct of the military forces under command of General Leonard Wood during the recent industrial disturbances in Gary, Indiana.

CLERKS SEEK ASSISTANCE.

The Retail Clerks' Union has requested the assistance of the San Francisco Labor Council in an effort to induce the Fillmore street merchants to close their places of business at 6 o'clock in the evening.

CO-OPERATIVE SHOP.

The members of the Optical Mechanics' Union, who are "locked out" for refusing to handle work from a non-union shop, are planning to establish a co-operative shop in San Francisco. It is said that many of the most skilled optical mechanics in the city are among the locked-out union men. They have had years of experience in the work, own all the necessary tools, and are confident that they can get the patronage necessary to make the business a paying one.

P. BENEDETTI, Manager UNION FLORIST Fermerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lewest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

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MATINE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

U. S. JAZZ BAND, 25 Formerly Enlisted Blue Jackets, Ensign Alfred J. Moore, Conductor; LYDELL & MACY in "Old Cronies"; LEONA STEPHENS & LEN D. HOLLISTER, presenting "Out in California"; ALBERT RAPPAPORT, the Eminent Russian Tenor in Operatic Selections; JIMMY SAVO & CO., "A Salvo of Screams"; MISS ROBBIE GORDONE in Character Studies & Poses; ERGOTTI'S LILLIPUTIANS in A Little Surprise; EDDIE WEBER & MARION RIDNOR, Youthful Prodigies; SARANOFF and Billy Abbott with Winter Garden Violin Girls.

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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An Appeal to the Gratitude and Loyalty of Labor

Fickert's Labor Record

A study of my record as a Union Labor District Attorney will convince the most exacting Union Labor man that I, Charles M. Fickert, should receive his support in this campaign. If faithfulness and loyalty are to be rewarded, I will have the enthusiastic support of every trade unionist who is prompted in his actions by the principles of gratitude and a square deal. I have made the best Union Labor record of any public official in the United States. During the ten years that I have been District Attorney of San Francisco, I have had charge of thousands of cases-from disturbing the peace to murderin which union men have been involved, and I can say that no official of any Labor Union, no business agent and no member of any such union can point to one case in which there can be even the slightest criticism of my conduct from a labor standpoint. If that is not a record of faithfulness and loyalty to a cause which should be rewarded then, in the name of justice and humanity, in the name of God, I ask what else could labor demand of any District Attorney? At the same time, I ask why abandon a public official who has been tested under every trying circumstance conceivable for the purpose of placing in office a man who cannot point to a single instance where he has shown any backbone as a public official, in a labor case or any other

Why take the chance on an uncertain quantity—on a person whose very make-up is such as to indicate that he will probably be stampeded when the first real crucial test comes.

THE MOONEY CASE.

In an attempt to create sympathy for one of their most treacherous, violent and dangerous members, namely, Thomas J. Mooney, the I. W. W., "Reds," and Anarchists, by their vicious propaganda, have attempted to establish that I prosecuted Thomas J. Mooney as a labor leader and that I made a labor case out of the Preparedness Day bomb outrage. I take this opportunity to answer this accusation, and to answer it directly and unequivocally. The glaring and undeniable truth is that in the trial of the Mooney case, from the very outset, I protected Union Labor. My opening statement in the Mooney case is a matter of record. It is set forth in black and white and, like any other public record which has to do with our courts, it may be inspected at any time by any citizen.

In that opening statement I declared that Thomas J. Mooney was an Anarchist and an I. W. W., and that it was his plan, together with Alexander Berkman, Warren K. Billings, and other "Reds" and Revolutionists, to undermine and destroy every progressive institution, including labor unions. Throughout the trial, I specifically pointed out that Thomas J. Mooney had been the most treacherous traitor to Union Labor that the world has ever known, and I specifically absolved Union Labor of all of his crimes of violence and traitorous activities.

Here is my statement about Mooney and Labor, made openly and publicly in the trial of the bomb cases:

"We will connect Thomas J. Mooney with this conspiracy, as I said, by his own handwriting and by his own letters. We will show that at the time they started the publication of this paper, "The Blast," he was a party to this general enterprise—directly participating in it, and we will prove that by his own handwriting and his own letters. We will show that these people were to bring about a revolution and an uprising in this State and country, which should take the posses-

sion of personal property and overthrow the Government. We will show, in order to bring about the consummation of their purposes and to realize this revolution, that they proceeded by circulating papers throughout the City and County of San Francisco, to first create a prejudice in the minds of the people whom they could reach, against the Government, and create a prejudice against every institution which stood for Americanism and progress, and among other such institutions they sought to create a prejudice against Union Labor, as we know Union Labor; that they sought to create a prejudice against the American Federation of Labor, against every labor leader whom they knew and could mention in their papers; and we will show that it was their purpose and object to betray Union Labor-that their real purpose was to destroy Union Labor, and to bring about the disorganization of Union Labor. They realized that as long as unions would remain they were helpful in keeping society organized, and in order to have union men join with them in this revolution it was necessary to disorganize Union Labor. That was their purpose, and anything done by any of them in the way of participating in strikes and otherwise,-that it wasn't done in good faith, but the real object of these people was to bring about this revolution. In order to show this motive on the part of this particular defendant (Mooney) in joining this revolution on January 1st, 1916, we will produce his own letters written several years before, in which he announces and states that it is his purpose and his ambition and his object in life to bring about this revolution."

You men of labor who are opposed to me on account of my prosecution of Thomas J. Mooney and his fellow "Reds" and Anarchists, will live to regret your action. I have the records in my office to back up what I say, and they are open to public inspection. I have Mooney's private letters, including the one in which he directly advocated the assassination of Hiram W. Johnson, a labor champion, and, among other things, I have his I. W. W. card; and to demonstrate that an I. W. W. is an enemy of Union Labor, I call your attention to the following statement which appeared in the "Revolt," a paper edited and published by this same Thomas J. Mooney:

"The American Federation of Labor is a patriotic organization, the Industrial Workers of the World is frankly the exponent of antipatriotism. The A. F. of L. respects the American flag; the I. W. W. substitutes the red flag of revolt for the Stars and Stripes. The A. F. of L. has sought to harmonize the interests of capital and labor, but the I. W. W. insists that capital and labor can have no mutual interests. In a few words, whereas the A. F. of L. represents a constructive movement that stands for conciliation and arbitration, the I. W. W. is admittedly a destructive agency, content with nothing short of actual revolution.

Mooney claims to be a member of the Molders' Union, but the truth is, that for years he has not worked at that trade or any other, but has been engaged in secret and traitorous activities, in treacherous plots, all a part of a scheme to organize the "Reds" and Revolutionists and eventually ruin and annihilate labor unions.

CONSULT YOUR WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Men of labor, before voting against me, I ask you to talk this important question over with your wives, whose mother love prompts them to plan for the prosperity and happiness of your children.

Your wife and your children will tell you that they want a home,

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

with all of its comforts and blessings, and the Mooneyites, the traitorous "Reds" and the Revolutionists say that you have no right to own a home. In fact, these enemies of God and humanity go so far as to say that the marriage relationship should be put to an end and that the children of our country should be illegitimate and nameless.

Your children say that they want schools to be educated in, and churches wherein they may be taught the Word of God.

The Mooneyite, the traitorous "Reds," and the Revolutionists say that our schools should be burned to make the "red" flag of anarchy glow redder, and that our churches should be destroyed so that holiness, decency and sanctity will be unknown and in order that human emotions and human ideals will be as low and as degraded as the chaos and devastation which they would bring about by their propaganda.

I appeal to every member of organized labor to stand with me in my fight to drive the "red" flag of anarchy out of San Francisco, and to rid labor of the odium which has been cast upon its fair name by these traitorous "Reds" and Revolutionists.

I give you my sacred word of honor that I will continue to be absolutely fair in every labor case which may arise, no matter what

the stress of circumstances may be. I will be careful to distinguish between the thousands and thousands of progressive, upright, honorable American laboring men in San Francisco on the one hand, and the traitorous "Reds," the Mooneyites, the Anarchists and the I. W. W., on the other hand.

My office will always be open to a visit from you and your committees at all times just as it has been in the past, and I will so conduct myself that you will still be proud to claim me as your Union Labor District Attorney, just as you have been these many long years during which I have served you so faithfully and so loyally.

Finally, as a part of my faithfulness and loyalty and to demonstrate that I have been absolutely fair in every labor case which has ever come under my jurisdiction, I refer you to every labor official and representative and every business agent who has had anything to do with labor affairs or the labor movement in San Francisco during the ten years of my administration as your District Attorney, and I assert that in response to a direct inquiry each and every one of them will tell you that my labor record is 100 per cent perfect.

(Signed)

C. M. FICKERT.

THE BONE DRY VOTE.

Following is the vote in the Senate to pass the law providing for the enforcement of the bone dry war-time prohibition over the President's veto:

For Overriding the Veto-65.

Republicans, 38—Ball, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, Frelinghysen, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Knox, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McCumber, McNary, Moses, Nelson, New, Newberry, Norris, Page, Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson.

Democrats, 27—Ashurst, Bankhead, Chamberlain, Dial, Fletcher, Gore, Harris, Henderson, Jones of New Mexico, Hendrick, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Pomerene, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Swanson, Trammell, Walsh of Montana, Williams, Wolcott.

Total for, 65

Against Overriding Veto-20.

Republicans, 9-Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Edge, Fall, France, La Follette, McLean, Penrose.

Democrats 11,—Gay, Gerry, Hitchcock, King, Phelan, Ransdell, Robinson, Shields, Thomas, Underwood, Walsh of Massachusetts.

Total against, 20.

Of the eleven Senators not voting, Senator Elkins, Republican, West Virginia, and Johnson, Democrat, South Dakota, were paired for the motion, with Senator Stanley, Democrat, Kentucky, opposing, and Senators Beckham, Kentucky, and Martin, Virginia, Democrats, for, were paired with Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, against.

Other Senators absent or paired and not voting were: Culberson, Democrat, Texas; Dillingham, Republican, Vermont; Pittman, Democrat, Nevada; Smith, Democrat, Maryland; Smith, Democrat, South Carolina.

When the vote was taken in the House of Representatives. Congressman John I. Nolan voted against the law and Congressman Kahn did not vote.

BLACKSMITHS.

The District Council of Blacksmiths and Helpers has levied an assessment of \$1 per week on all members employed for the benefit of the striking shipyard workers.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will be an exceptionally fine one. The U. S. Jazz Band, which is the headline attraction, is composed of 25 former enlisted men in the Navy, and organized and conducted by Ensign Alf. J. Moore, has developed into one of the finest bands to be found anywhere. When war was declared Mr. Moore was in the House of Representatives in the State of Massachusetts and as a State official was exempt from the draft. But Moore is not that kind of an American and he went to the Charleston Navy Yard and enlisted. His ability as a musician was discovered and the Jazz Band was the result. When the President first went to France he heard the Navy Jazzers and immediately became one of their strongest boosters. Al Lydell and Carleton Macy, exceptionally clever character comedians, will appear in a little musical comedy named "Old Cronies" in which two old friends meet at a Decoration Day celebration and exchange reminiscences and indulge in good tempered jests. Leona Stevens and Len D. Hollister, who have gained success on the legitimate stage, will appear in a delightful little playlet called "Out in California." bert Rappaport, the eminent Russian tenor whose efforts have previously been confined to the operatic and concert stages where he has met with great success, will make his debut in vaudeville and will be heard in the most popular grand opera numbers of his extensive repertoire. Jimmy Savo, assisted by Joan Frank, will appear in a laughable skit which he calls "A Salvo of Screams." Robbie Gordone, who will be seen in character studies and poses, is not only an artist but also a beautiful woman. Ergotti's Lilliputians are three tiny wonders whose astounding gymnastic feats are hazardous and thrilling. Eddie Weber and Marion Ridnor are youthful prodigies who never fail to make a great hit with their singing and dancing. The only holdovers will be Saranoff, Billy Abbott and the Winter Garden Violin Girls.

DEATHS.

The following members of an Francisco unions died during the past week: Valery Bollard of the riggers and stevedores, William G. Douglas of the marine engineers, Richard W. Nelson of the machinists, Frederick Olitzky of the boilermakers, Frederick J. Daniel of the printers, John J. Larkey of the letter carriers, J. C. Cooper of the municipal carmen, Richard A. Wilson of the boilermakers.

LETTER TO PUBLIC.

Carmen's Union No. 518 has issued the following letter addressed to the public:

"The Carmen's Union, Division No. 518, applied to the San Francisco Labor Council for a boycott against the United Railroads of San Francisco, and it was granted same last Friday night. If the Municipal carmen were working for a corporation which was fair to them, along-side of an unfair corporation like the United Railroads, they would have taken a similar stand; but on account of us working for the city, we intend to prosecute the boycott more vigorously than if we were working for private corporation.

"We feel that some day the people will be able to ride for less than a five-cent fare, and that taxes will be considerably less than they are at the present time through this profitable utility.

"Having this in mind, we appeal to the libertyloving men and women of San Francisco to refrain from riding on the cars of the United Railroads whenever possible, so that this autocratic corporation may be made to feel that it is unprofitable for it to be so insistent as not to permit its employees to affiliate themselves with labor after the sacrifices labor has made and the honorable part it has played in the late war.

"But this corporation thinks differently, so we men and women, lovers of freedom, should think and consider it seriously when we have a nickel to spend for a streetcar ride and give it to the city of San Francisco, and refrain and abstain from giving it to the corporation that has stood boldly and brazenly and defied any one of their employees during the last twelve years to join a labor union.

"Citizens, fellow unionists and friends, remember this when you are going to board a car of the United Railroads, and we feel sure you will give the preference to this beautiful city by the Golden Gate. Very respectfully,

"CARMEN'S UNION No. 518,
"B. Boyle, Delegate."

ROE BAKER HONORED.

Roe H. Baker has been selected by the International Journeymen Barbers' Union, of which he is first vice-president, to represent that organization at the next five conventions of the American Federation of Labor. Baker is secretary of the local Barbers' Union and vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor.

If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Frederick J. Daniel, aged member of the union, died in an Oakland hospital on Friday, October 24, 1919. Funeral services were held, under auspices of the union, on Tuesday, October 28, the Rev. W. E. Dugan, officiating. Burial was at Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Deceased was a native of New York. He had been a member of San Francisco Union for many years and was active in the book and job branch until his health failed and his eyesight became impaired. He became a pensioner in 1914

International Representative George E. Mitchell is in Eureka, Cal., this week, having been called there to assist the local union in an adjustment of its scale of prices with the employing printers of that city.

Attention of members is again called to the importance of paying dues promptly. Under the new requirements of the International Union the account of every member of the organization is kept on file at the Indianapolis headquarters and all arrearages are carefully noted. The importance of protecting the mortuary benefit, aside from other considerations, should prompt our members to observe the requirements of the law.

The Denver "Labor Bulletin," in its issue of October 25, publishes an extended article on the strike of the printing trades in New York, excerpts from which are given herewith for the information of readers of "Topics."

No break in the New York printing trades controversy occurred during the past week. Both the periodical publishers and the commercial house employers are standing firm against the seceding pressmen, while the presidents of the international unions comprising the printing trades are backing the employing printers.

The representatives of the international printing trades unions sent a protest to the American Federation of Labor against the New York Central Federated Union for taking sympathetic action on behalf of the seceding pressmen. The protest also demanded the revocation of the charter of the Central Federated Union unless it rescinded its action and expelled the delegates representing the seceding pressmen's unions. Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, upon receipt of the protest, immediately dispatched a letter to Ernest Bohm, secretary of the New York Central Federated Union, which read, in part:

"The attention of the New York Central Federated Union is particularly directed to that part of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor which states that no central labor union shall admit or retain within its councils or give support to any organization hostile or not affiliated with an international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. By these constitutional provisions the New York Central Federated Union is directed to immediately sever all relations and recognition of whatever kind of these two seceding and unaffiliated local printing trades unions; and it is further directed to rescind at once whatever action or resolution it has taken which in any way gives encouragement or support to these seceding or unaffiliated local printing trades unions, particularly the resolution adopted at its meeting on Friday evening, October 11, 1919.

In a communication sent to Mr. Scott, Mr. Morrison says that he has wired Organizer Hugh Frayne directing that he attend the next meeting of the Central Federated Union and insist that it unseat the seceding unions of the pressmen

and feeders, and rescind its resolution supporting these organizations.

President Marsden G. Scott of the International Typographical Union has issued a statement in which he declares "that the members of the New York Typographical Union must arbitrate the question of both hours and wages." He also stated that the suggestion that the officers of the international union "invite themselves" to participate in conferences influenced or controlled by the Bagleys and Nolans in the trade union movement is superfluous. Speaking with reference to the action of the members of "Big 6" in taking vacations, Mr. Scott said:

"The executive committee, after listening to the report of President Rouse on the present controversy between No. 6 and the employing book and job printers, in which the members of the union have peremptorily quit their jobs without sanction of the officers, recommends that the union, in meeting assembled, disavow the action of those members herein referred to and order said members to return to work in their respective chapels.

"The adoption of the above order by Typographical Union No. 6 and the failure of the 'vacationists' to return to work can be construed in but one of two ways—either the order was not presented and endorsed by the union in good faith or the members of the organization are participating in a revolt against themselves. In either case 'Big 6' has emulated the example of the stupid ostrich which hides its head in the

"No courageous man will hesitate to lead his followers to battle in a just cause. The conclusion is inevitable that the responsibility for the acts of the 'vacationists' does not rest entirely upon their shoulders. Officially, and as a matter of official record, the 'vacationists' have been made the goats for the recriminations which will



MAYOR ROLPH ENDORSES SUPERVISOR KORTICK

FOR RE-ELECTION

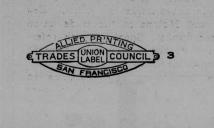


HE HAS CONSISTENTLY SUPPORTED HIS

Labor Policies

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets, FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary. Telephone Park 7797. Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.



LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

†Intertype Machines.
*Linotype Machines.
†Linotype and Intertype.
Monotype Machines.
+Simpley Machines.

†Simplex Machines.	
(72) Alexander, H. M	48 Third
(72) Alexander, H. M	1672 Haight
(1) Atlas Press, The	1122 1124 Mission
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L	340 Sansome
(73) *Belcher & Phillips	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press (89) Bolte, C. N	140 Second
(89) Bolte, C. N	440 Sansome
(196) Borgel & Downie (69) Brower & Co., Marcus	246 Sansama
(3) *Brunt, Walter N	766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(93) California Printing Co (176) *California Press	165 Jessie
(176) *California Press	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co	.708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae	58 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co326	2 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.	
(18) Eagle Printing Co	59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co	2459 Eighteenth
(54) Elite Printing Co (62) Eureka Press, Inc	440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press	275 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co	509 Sansome
(17) Golden State Printing Co	42 Second
(75) Gille Co	344 Kearny
(5) Guedet Printing Co (27) Hall-Kohnke Co	565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros	250 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M	641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(168) †Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co (84) Liberty Press	25 Fremont
(135) Lynch, Jas. T	.3390 Eighteenth
(23) †Majectic Press	315 Hayes
(23) †Majectic Press	
(95) *Martin Linotype Co (68) Mitchell & Goodman	215 Leidesdorff
(206) †Moir Printing Company	440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co	1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co	343 Front
(91) McNicoll, John R	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J	5716 Geary
(32) *Norton, R. H	259 Minna
(104) Owl Printing Co	.565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co (70) **Phillips & Van Orden Co.	753 Market
(88) *†Polyglot Printing Co11	509-521 Howard
(143) †Progress Printing Co	516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros	513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co	641 Stevenson
(66) Roycroft Press	enth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press	16 Larkin
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co (15) Simplex System Co(125) *Shanley Co., The	o509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co	
(29) Standard Printing Co	147-151 Minna
(63) *Telegraph Press	
(63) *Telegraph Press	1212 Turk
(168) Thumler & Rutherford (187) *Town Talk Press (138) Wagner Printing Co	117 Grant Ave.
(138) Wagner Printing Co	1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co	883 Market
(35) Wale Printing Co	30 Sharon
(43) Western Printing Co	82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co (76) Wobbers, Inc	774 Market
(72) Alexander, H. M. (126) Ashbury Heights Advance. (1) Atlas Press, The	64 Elgin Park
BOOKBINDERS AND PAPE	R BIILERS

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.
(128) Barry, Edward & Co215 Leidesdorff
(405) Bowman & Plimley
(131) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co
(400) Cardoza Co. T. I. 45 Ecker
(410) Dever. Garrity Co. 515 Howard
1 (444) Foster & Futernick Company 560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L340 Sansome (108) Levison Printing Co1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co251-253 Bush
(130) McInivre John R 440 Sansome
1 (01) Pernau Publishing Co 751 Market
(195) Stumm F C

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.
(161) Occidental Supply Co580 Howard
GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.
(3) Brunt, Walter N
LITHOGRAPHERS.
(234) Galloway Lithographic Co., Inc., The
509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., LouisFifteenth and Mission
MAILERS.
(219) Rightway Mailing Agency766 Mission
NEWSPAPERS.
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance 1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian340 Sansome (8) *The Bulletin
(11) Call and Post, The New Mtgmy, and Jessie
(25) *Daily News
(94) *Journal of Commerce.Cor. Annie and Jessie (21) Labor ClarionSixteenth and Capp
Capp

(61) (32) (52) (7)

PRESSWORK. RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co......16 Larkin BADGES AND BUTTONS.

TICKET PRINTERS. (20) Hancock Bros.47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212) Hoffschneider Bros......140 Second STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company. Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes. Economic Laundry, 51 Clara. Edison Theatre, 27 Powell. Fairyland Theatre. Gorman & Bennett, Grove street. E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front. Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement, 844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement, 901 Haight, 5451 Geary. Gunst, M. A., cigar stores. Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore. Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third. Jewel Tea Company. Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market. Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers. Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton. McDonald & Collett, Tailors. National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products. Pacific Box Factory. Pacific Oil and Lead Works. Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company. Regent Theatre. Rosemblum & Abrams, tailors, 1105 Market. Schmidt Lithograph Co. United Railroads. United Cigar Stores. Washington Square Theatre. Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein. White Lunch Cafeteria.

Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

haunt the members of 'Big 6' for many years to come.'

Mr. Scott concluded his statement with an appeal to unionists to stand by the New York employers. "The decent American trades unionists," he said, "will owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to the New York employers and periodical publishers if they continue to stand firm in this struggle. The preservation of the right of the members of the unions to make collective bargains, and the right of the employers to demand that obligations of labor contracts shall be observed, are in the balance. Honorable trades unionism and the square deal are standing at the Marne. The leaders of the radical hordes have prepared for months for this assault on the international union, whose officers have no thought of giving ground, compromising or deserting the principles of conciliation and fair arbitration. The Huns and Bolshevists of the trades union movement are at the gates. They shall not pass."

STILL NEGOTIATING.

That the strike of journeymen tailors, which has paralyzed the tailoring industry of San Francisco and Pacific Coast cities for the past two months, will come to an end within the week, was the hope expressed by both employers and employees as they went into conference again today with Federal Mediators E. P. Marsh and Captain Charles T. Connell.

The conference today is the third held within the past week. While not much progress has been made, Federal Mediators Marsh and Connell propose to stay with the job until an agreement has been reached that will restore normal conditions in the tailoring industry on the entire Pacific Coast.

INDUSTRIAL WARFARE CAMOUFLAGE. By Mary Heaton Vorse.

Do you know what this strike is about?

It is about the right of free men to join freely in organizations which will deliver them from conditions which prevent them being men. It is a fight as to whether one man can coerce the men in the industries of five great states.

There are wars being fought now in Europe over territories not so large and involving the lives of fewer human beings.

The strike is a strike for democracy. It is a fight for the opportunity for wider citizenship. People against profit. Feudalism against Americanism—a blacker feudalism than the world has known for a long time, for in the most autocratic monarchies the people had the right of petition.

If they had something they wanted to say to their king, they could say it. He would read their petition, he would reply to it.

LAUNDRY WORKER KILLED.

Jack Ragen, laundry worker, is dead as the result of injuries sustained while employed in a local laundry. Ragen, who was only 28 years of age, had his arm torn from the socket when it was caught in a wringer. His death was due to the injury. He had been employed as a laundry worker only three weeks. Fortunately, Ragen leaves no widow or children to battle with the world.

The Dallas, Texas, local of the carpenters and joiners have become vigorous advocates of thrift and saving. More than 500 members have pledged themselves to save a regular sum every week and invest it in government savings securities, War Savings Stamps or Savings Certificates. The local maintenance of way union, comprising employees of all roads running out of Dallas, has organized itself into a War Savings Society with every member pledged to save regularly and invest in War Savings Stamps.

Vote the Union Labor Ticket

MAYOR

James Rolph, Jr.

County Clerk—HARRY I. MULCREVY

Sheriff—THOMAS FINN

Assessor—JOHN GINTY

Coroner—DR. T. B. LELAND

Auditor—THOS. F. BOYLE

District Attorney—MATTHEW BRADY

Police Judges—

MORRIS OPPENHEIM
TIMOTHY I. FITZPATRICK

Supervisors—

EDWARD L. NOLAN
WARREN SHANNON
JOHN HYNES
NEIL DUFFY
EDWIN G. BATH
JOSEPH MULVIHILL
JOSEPH LAHANEY
CHARLES POWERS
RICHARD WELCH

Take IT to the Polls and VOTE IT STRAIGHT

STOP ORGANIZING LABOR. By W. B. Rubin.

By W. B. Rubin.

For a long time, the town's most learned fool was the one who constantly delved in the "science" of perpetual motion, and it is well known that the lunatic asylums are filled with the mentally "cracked" who try to make motion perpetual. Their brains, as well as their theories, however, are halted by the ever resisting facts of fiction.

What is true of physical science is likewise true of social, economic science. While we still prattle about the law of compensation in this, our individualistic society, yet everything about us is highly and fully organized. The coal supply, the food supply, the clothing supply, the home supply—in fact everything that a man needs is now so highly organized that each constitutes a monopoly in law and in fact; and the only thing that is still in competition is man's appetite—with his ability to satisfy it.

We are now living in an age speeded up by the recent ante-war promises, where labor, in self defense against organized supply as well as organized demand, has found itself in a position where it must organize and organize rapidly, or submit to the shackles and chains of slavery.

The one patriotic organization, the one stable

attempt, the one non-profiteering association during all our period of war, and in this our reconstruction period, has been, and is, labor—yet we have many so-called reputable citizens and self-constituted "trump" politicians, a turn-coat mayor, a mountainous senator, a half-baked statesman, who would annihilate labor organizations, who would enact laws to prevent the exericise of their one prerogative, that of strike. They would interfere with their freedom of action. Now that labor, in spite of court's decisions, in spite of injunctions, goes on organizing and winning, these so-called respectable citizens and statesmen would enact a law that would make the strike unlawful. Unrest must be stopped—that is their claim. Rest at any price, even though it mean slavery.

But the organization of labor goes on, more and more, greater and stronger than ever. Necessity is the driving force of organization, and labor has come to its own understanding. Never again will labor attempt to obtain, by unorganized efforts, that which it obtains so much more efficiently through organized effort. The lines are sharply drawn. If labor is to survive, it must organize, for two organized camps are being formed—the one, organized labor, and the other, organized against labor.

Stop the organization of labor, and you might as well deny the laws of gravitation, you might as well legislate that Niagara Falls send its torrents of water upwards.

Labor—the vanguard of modern wants! The protector of present needs! The champion of our democracy!

Things are unsatisfactory, it is true, but the burden rests, not upon labor, but upon the profiteer who, in his miserly hoarding of the world's wealth, fails to read the signs of the time. The dial of the horoscope points one way.

Either recognize labor in full, or society will pay the penalty of its ignorance and vice.

A fattening of the goose makes a feast for the epicure, but he pays in the end for his banquet by suffering the rich man's disease. Gorging is not healthful, and is no longer fashionable. Obesity is not a sign of health or strength. Capital grasping at too much is but shortening its own life.

The time has come when we are confronted with this problem: Shall we deal with organized labor or with organized mob? The former leads to co-operation and unity in democracy; the latter to destruction and despotism, by whatever name you may choose to call it.

THE BIG SPLASH.

Even a small frog can make considerable commotion in a small puddle. But when he flops into a river, he never makes a ripple. In this country, we have made a good deal of a fetish of the word "millionaire." Some people speak of them with bated breath. Their lot is regarded with envy. Their power is magnified until it appears supernatural.

Yet a millionaire is only a mighty small frog. He may raise quite a wave in his own particular little muddy puddle but when he jumps into the sea of nation-wide and world-wide finance he never even makes a splash. For a millionaire is only one man.

There are, in round numbers, 100,000 millionaires in the United States.

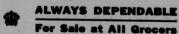
But there are more than 30,000,000 wage earners in this country.

The war proved that the millionaire no longer holds a commanding place in world finance. Before the war there were but 300,000 holders of government securities. Now, however, there are nearly 30,000,000 individual holders of Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and Savings Certificates. Those figures make it evident in what hands the financial power of the United States lies.

The government has placed a limit of \$1000 on the purchase of War Savings Stamps of each year's issue. If each of the 100,000 millionaires bought that limit they would raise for the government \$100,000,000. But if each of the workers pile up the tremendous sum of \$1,560,000,000. of America invested but \$1 a week, they would They would make fifteen times as big a splash as all the millionaires.

That can be done in no better way than by steady regular purchase of War Savings Stamps, Savings Certificates and Liberty Bonds at their present market prices. Those securities are safe, they earn good interest and with them you can turn on your power when and where you want to apply it.

Fleischmann's Yeast





SMORE ONLY UNION-MADE



Phone Mar

Draught

JOHN WIESE

CAFETERIA—STEAM TABLE Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission

San Francisco

Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

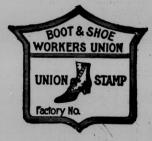
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. Collis Lovely, Chas. L. Baine.

Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

Brunswick

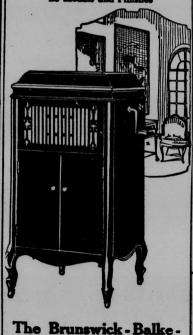
Requires No Exclusive Artists

THE BRUNSWICK requires no exclusive artists — it plays them all. For it plays all records at their best.

And with the "Ultona" Reproducer and the new allwood "Tone Amplifier" you can play them as they never have been played before.

There's a Brunswick dealer near you who will be glad to play this new-day instrument for you. His name and address and beautiful descriptive catalog sent upon request. Write for it.

20 Models and Finishes



Collender Co.



A WARNING

Boston, Mass., October 6, 1919.

To all Local Unions, Central Bodies and State
Federations of Labor.

Greeting: Recently, there have appeared in some of the official journals and labor papers large advertisements of the E. & J. Shoe, manufactured by the Endicott, Johnson Corporation of Endicott, New York.

We are writing to advise organized labor that the Endicott, Johnson Corporation operate strictly non-union factories.

When purchasing shoes, look for the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the only guarantee that shoes are union made.

Fraternally yours,

C. L. BAINE, General Secretary-Treasurer.

UNFAIR MILLING PRODUCTS.

The products of the Akin-Erskine Milling Company have been declared unfair by Flour Mill Workers' Local Union No. 100. The brands of flour handled by dealers here and to be boycotted by trade unionists and sympathizers are: Akin-Erskine's Golden Rod, Roxane, Playmate, Baker's Choice, and Baker Boy flour; also Grandmother's A. P. T. Flour handled by the Atlantic Pacific Tea Co.

CRACKER BAKERS.

The Cracker Bakers' Union has rejected the offer of employers of an increase of 50 cents a day, providing they increase their output by five barrels of flour a day. The members of the union will continue at work under the agreement negotiated last July.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

The Office Employees' Union has so greatly increased its membership within the last few weeks that it has elected an additional delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council in the person of George Plato.

LABOR PEACE PACT.

The labor provisions of the peace treaty were indorsed by the Labor Council at its last meeting, upon the recommendation of its law and legislative committee.

SOVIET CELEBRATION.

M. A. Trummer, organizer for the International Journeymen Tailors' Union in San Francisco, and J. H. Dolsen of the Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union, are to be speakers at a celebration of the second anniversary of the "Russian Soviet Republic." The celebration is given by the "Working Class Organizations of the Bay Cities," whatever they are.

NO STRIKE HERE THE ONLY HIGH CLASS TAILORS THAT HAVE A

Al. C. Posener-Phil F. Friedman

Artistic Tailoring

139 ELLIS STREET, above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. THE

IN THE STORM'S WAKE.

The tropical hurricane which burst over Corpus Christi, Texas, on September 14th, creating a tide of ten feet, slx inches, and accompanied by a tidal wave which was driven before a seventy-mile gale, caused the death of five hundred persons, left four thousand homeless, and laid waste some twenty million dollars' worth of property.

some twenty inillion dollars' worth of property. The town was without drinking water or lights; the railroad on one side of it was washed away, and virtually every dwelling on its beach front was destroyed, together with the boats moored there. Out in the bay were scores of human beings, clinging to spars and wreckage. The court house had been turned into a morgue. Governor William P. Hobby, at Austin, received a telegram from Corpus Christi's mayor and another from the American Red Cross at St. Louis. The one asked for two companies of the National Guard, relief supplies and financial aid. The other offered to place the entire facilities of the Southwest Division of the Red Cross at the disposal of the sufferers.

Following this two Red Cross relief trains, originating at Laredo and San Antonio, sped forward with food, clothing, medical stores and working personnel. The trains effected an entrance to the west side of the stricken town, and before wire communications were re-established with the outer world Red Cross relief had begun. Using a church as headquarters, the workers established three canteens, and within a few hours of their arrival they were feeding 4000 persons at each meal. Twenty-five cases of clothing were distributed, and in addition to the fund authorized at national headquarters \$5000 was sent by the Red Cross Chapter at St. Louis.

Meanwhile many small towns outside Corpus Christi had been completely cut off from the mainland. Boats were the only means of communication, and of these there were virtually none. Galveston was the nearest port to which these thousands of marooned people could look for hope-and from Galveston it came. There the Red Cross officials obtained Federal permission to charter a government vessel. Relief supplies were rushed aboard, and she arrived at the flood swept district in time to save what would otherwise have been an additional heavy death toll. A few days later San Antonio came in for its share of the work in caring for the incoming trainloads of refugees, who were met by Red Cross hospitality in the form of hot coffee, food and clothing.

In compliance with requests by city and State authorities the Red Cross officials operating at Corpus Christi closed their work by handing in a survey of the property damage, together with suggestions for rehabilitation. Manager Alfred Fairbanks particularly mentions the Corpus Christi Red Cross Chapter as having rendered distinguished service by literally preparing for the disaster before it had reached the community, in consequence of which it was able to distribute aid during the first respite of the storm.

BIG CITY POPULATION.

Thirty-three per cent of the total population of this country live in 227 cities of more than 80,000 population, according to a report by the United States census bureau. In 147 of these cities the excess of expenditures over revenues during the fiscal year was \$3.48 per capita. In the remaining 80 cities the excess was \$1.60 per capita.



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